the anticipation of a policy of hanging and impoverishing,
while the other appointed a provisional governor for JTorth
Carolina, whose duty it would be " at the earliest practicable
period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be neces-
sary and proper for convening a convention composed of dele-
gates, to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State
who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the
purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and
with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the
powers necessary and proper to enable the loyal people of the
State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitu-
tional relations to the Federal Government," etc. The procla-
mation provided, also, that in " choosing delegates to any State
convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elec-
tor or shall be eligible as a member of such convention unless he
shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of am-
nesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29,
A. D. 1865, and as a voter qualified as prescribed by the con-
stitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force im-
mediately before the 20th day of May, 1861, the date of the
so-called ordinance of secession.'[9] The convention that might
be elected by such voters, or the Legislature that might be sub-
sequently elected by virtue of the State Constitution as
amended by the convention, was to have the power to prescribe

the permaneirt qualifications of voters and their eligibility to office.

And who were the loyal persons that were to be entrusted with such far-reaching powers? Not only the men who during the war had abstained from giving aid and comfort to the rebellion and that maintained their loyalty to the United States, but also those who, having given aid and comfort to the rebellion, had subsequently cleared themselves by taking the oatti